express in eloquent language our high appreciation of the great effort of our distinguished senator. Much as we admired him heretofore-he not offer them. doubly endeared himself to us_that day_for his noble vindication of Southern rights-for his noble adherence to the honor and instructions of his State-and his unanswerable expose of the enormities of the so-called compromise. The wrong inflicted upon the South by the admission of California into the Union, under a constitution formed by a small number of transient adventurers, amounting to an intervention by Congress against the South, giving life and validity to a prohibition of slavery, otherwise null and void. The ability with which this wrong was exposed, satisfied us that the same thing en done as though Congress had interposed the proviso themselves-and every man within the sound of his voice, while discussing the act of Congress abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, must have been convinced that it was but the first step to the abolition of slavery in the District, and the slave trade between the States, and constituted another act of invidious and unconstitutional discrimination against our property and institutions. How clearly to us did he demonstrate the de-

liberate determination of the free States to persevere in their hostility to our rights and interests, and subject us to a degrading inferiority, and we cannot believe there was a man present, who left the Court-house unconvinced that tame submission to present wrongs will never secure us against future and more destructive aggressions. We do not pretend, for we cannot give all the arguments, points, or language of our distinguished senator—the speech was heard by many ton, may feel called on. The two governors and pluck up courage to advance a little furof the best men of the county, they will remember it, for it was argument solid as the work of masonry, it was reason which will convince the judgment. The recent acts of Congress upon slavery he proced-and no man can deny it-are. substantially such as the people of Virginia in solemn council-their legisla ive body-have most solemnly and repeatedly declared they would resist at "every hazard." Virginia sent her instructions to her Senators, and her Senaters, to their honor be it said, nobly battled for her repeated resolves. They had no other chart to go by. The Legislature of the State alone had the right to command her senators-their bounden duty was to obey. Who denies this? Only he who thinks he has more sense than all the world "and the rest of mankind." What did Virginia resolve! March 8th, 1847, she-

Resolved, unanimously, That all territory which may be acquired by the arms of the United States, or yielded by treaty with any foreign power, belongs to the several States of this Union. as their joint and common property, in which each and all have equal rights, and that the enactment by the Federal Government, of any law which should directly, or by its effects, prevent the citizens of any State from emigrating with their property, of whatever description, into such territory, would make a discrimination unwarranted rights of the States from which such citizens emi grated, and in derogation of that perfect equality that belongs to the several States as members the Union itself. In January 20th, 1849, she-

law by the Congress of the United States, abolishing slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, as a direct attack upon the institu-

tions of the Southern States, to be resisted at In February 12th, 1850, she-

pared to unite with her sister slaveholding States, any measures that may be necessary to provide | weakest state. for their mutual defence or to secure their common safety. On the same day and year she declared :

1. Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That upon the questions the country. Virginia has taken her position, and that position will be maintained. Her loyalty to the Union is no matter of empty profession-it is stamped upon every page of her history. No State has done as much to form the Union; none is prepared to do more to perpetuate it in the spirit in which alone it can be preserved .-But, loyal as she is, and always has been, it were a fatal error to suppose that Virginia will ever '42, being a heifer of great value. consent that that Union to which she has looked as a source of happiness and honor, shall be converted into an instrument of degradation and op-

Faithfully, and to the letter, has her senators obeyed her voice—and if Virginia would prove to the other States, that it were "a fatal error public affairs. It is expected that Senator J. F. to the other States, that it were "a fatal error to suppose that she will ever consent that the Union to which she has looked as a source of happiness and honor shall be converted into an instrument of degradation and oppression"-it is her bounden duty to return to the Senate of the United States that son who has faithfully re-echoed her instructions. To this day the resolve of Virginia that if the slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished, she would resist, stands unrepealed upon her statute book. Yet the act has been done by the Congress of the United States in the very face of her resolve, and as it would seem for the purpose of testing her honesty, and it was well said by Col. Mason, that it was for her to say what course she would pursue, he was but her agent, ready to obey her voice-whatever course she pursued, he would go with her-to her he owed allegiance, and her law should be his guide. At | we trust there will be a full and fair expression of the conclusion of the honorable senator's speech, which was listened to with the most profound attention throughout, the Hon. Richard Parker took the stand, and ably discussed the same different measures acted upon by the last Congress-declaring his opposition to the admission of California as expressed by his vote, and to the measures contained in the so-called compromise bill—considering them in derogation of themselves by extraordinary sacrifices for princithe rights of the South—that he was opposed ple, and who have stood unawed against the asto the agitation of the question, indulging in the hope that our Northern brethren would stand up to and faithfully maintain the compromise as

That he hoped much from the Compromise bill, considering it a measure of peace to the Union-and while there seemed to be much apparent difference between the honorable gentlemen, yet in fact, as the record shows, they only differed in one vote, and that was upon the Texas boundary bill, for which Mr. Parker voted, and boundary bill, for which Mr. Parker voted, and was obtained, and the glorious consummation to while we are free to declare that therein we which it was brought by determined valor and honeatly differ from him, because by purchasing the consent of that State to the surrender of her claim, with millions of dollars, of which are to pay our full share, this burden is thrown mon the Southern States, for territory belongupon the Southern States, for territory belonging to Texas before she entered the Union ; and now, if she accepts the offer, this land is forever surrendered to Free-soil. Yet we know he as one of honor or dishonor, and it remains for the honestly differs from us. We can make allowance for that pride of opinion which, more or extremes. For one, we are for honor, at every lass, directs the conduct of every man; espeless, directs the conduct of every man; especially can we do so in one whom we know to be thoroughly sound upon every principle which belongs to the great Republican party. We advocate the Constitution as it is, as made by our fathers. Give the South this, and she asks no into propellers.

passed.

more-but do not fritter away her every right

by vain compromises. Rumor, with her busy eall which we published in our last paper, signed one word more. Rumor, with her busy by over one hundred of our citizens, to take into tongue, had declared that nothing but disunion consideration the late action of Congress upon and war would be heard at the meeting. Artslavery, and other kindred subjects. A very large and highly respectable assembly convened at the Court-house, on Friday last, when upon motion, Alex. R. Boteler was called to preside, and Jno. Thos, Gibson appointed Secretary. It is well known that the great object of this meet-

tative. After the organization of the meeting the Hon. Jas. M. Mason first took the stand, and we here may be permitted to say how much we regret that to us has been denied the ability to The speaking ceased—a motion was made to adjourn—was carried. We only know he dared

From the Kentucky Flag. Mr. Clay's Barbacue

The last Lexington Reporter contains a long list of names (without their consent, no doubt of both parties, to act in some one of the sev eral committees on the great festival day of the 17th inst., and at the same time, the editor invites the friends of the Union, at home and abroad, to attend—dealing out heavy blows on the Disunionists, without pretending to know that he has been one of the humble instruments n producing all the evils of which he complains. It is time this organized system of deception should cease. It is a most perfect humbug, and voke your aid and co-operation. We request must in time work own its downfall; but a little you forwith to convene the legislature, that a

effort, at this moment may bring that about the sooner. We all recollect the newspaper blowing, and how Fanny Ellsler was caressed, in the great eastern cities; but on her arrival in New Orleans, it happened that a few Kentucky ladies were at the hotel and it was quickly made known to the landlord they could not remain in the house with a woman of bad character. Fanny had to leave, and from t'at time occupied her proper place in society while in the United From this, it will be seen that a little leaven purified the whole lump, and it will be the same now, if the p ople of Kentucky will do

their duty.
Some will and ought to attend. Those who struggled with Mr. Clay in 1849, against the New Constitution, and in 1850 against its adopwho set Miss Webster and Fairbanks free, and ther. Trusting to your known character and the functionary who received her into his family, patriotism, we subscribe ourselves, with sentiand drove her about in his carriage, after her release from the penitentiary, may also attend .- James W. Pierce, But those whose property has been stolen— J. B. Youngblood, those who stand condemned by the Abolition— Thompson C Strice ists as degraded wretches, cannot go to this festival with any pleasure. We may all thank Mr. H. J. Pearce, Clay for the effort he made to moderate the fierce zeal of his Abolition friends; but as he failed R. W. Sheppard, for the very best of reasons-as he failed to Richard Ryals, bring back his relation, C. M. Clay, to a course Wm. Turnipseed.

nerly, and now merely bending to the times. It is well known that the union of the orator Lemuel Tanner, f Ashland with the Puritanical Abolitionists of J. J. Whittemore. Boston, in 1825, has produced the disturbances | Phillips Fitzpatrick, and agitation which has distracted the country from the date of their overthrow, in 1828. Mr. Murdock McCrimmin, Clay advocated emancipation and the alteration | Leonard Gholson, of the Constitution, so as to exclude the veto Samuel Baskins, power of the President. No man of any sense | Reid Baskins, will deny that both of these measures, or indeed James A. Browning, that one of them, would dissolve the Union,- Wylie Eidson, At the same time, the measures of the Puritans Thomas Turnipseed of Boston were marked by the greatest violence | Malcolm Buil, against Southern institutions.

A singular incident occurs in the lives of these James Freeman, by, and in violation of the Constitution, and the two great men; Mr. Senator Seward writes the Bird Fitzpatrick life of one, and Mr. Editor Prentice that of the J. P. Baldwin, other-a noble pair from the same quarter of L. L. Waugh, the Union-would make a valuable cargo for Isaac N. Ellis, of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert | Liberia or Hayti, if they could stand the sea | Wm. J. Barnett, sweat.

Even now, after Mr. Clay, by his union with Jacob W. Andrew, 2. Resolved, That we regard the passage of a the North, has done all the harm he can, should Ephraim Frizel, be forgiven, if he repents and lays the blame at F. W. Jordan, bis own door, and not on the ignorance of the people as he did in 1842 at Lexington, in his John Moffat, virgin slavery* speech. Apart from everything Josephus Stovall else, the bad treatment which Mr. Clay has received from his abolition friends, pleads strongly James Stowers, Resolved, That in the event of the passage of for the sympathy of his State. He has been Robert Reynolds the Wilmot Proviso, or of any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any and '44, at periods when the Democratic party Wm. Talbot. with the rights of slaveholders | was the strongest and not the slightest prospect therein, or abolishing slavery in, or the slave therein, or abolishing slavery in, or the slave of success existed, while by management and interpretation of success existed and interpr the suspension of the banks and the Mexican Francis M. Gilmer, sr., Joel Mooney, n convention or otherwise, in the adoption of war had reduced the Democratic party to the very | S. P. May,

The question at all times before the people should be, who are the true friends of the Union? the people of the South who are contented with the Constitution as it came from the hands of our fathers? or those who have been in the practhus perseveringly and recklessly forced upon tice of violating its letter and spirit for twentyfive years, and expect to escape disgrace by traducing others, who refuse to submit to wrongs which no independent people on earth ever bore more patiently

> *Should be virgin heifer, as the speech wa termed, from the beef killed for the barbecue in

PUBLIC MEETING IN HARRISON COUNTY .- A public meeting of the citizens of Harrison county, will be held in Marshall, on MONDAY NEXT, Taylor, and Representative J. M. Clough, will address the people. Other speeches will also be delivered.

It is to be hoped that every citizen of the county can afford to give ONE DAY to his country in these perilous times. The questions involved affect vitally the honor and interest of the State, and the integrity of the Union. Every man must now take the question home to himself. He can no longer be indifferent to the issue, if he loves his country, and cherishes her institutions; he can not be silent unless he would be willing to see the State disgraced, without raising his voice to averit. Let every person make it a point to come.

THE MEETING ON MONDAY .- Due notice has been given of the meeting on Monday, and we doubt not there will be a general attendance of the citizens of Harrison county. On that day our public affairs will be maturely canvassed, and

In our last, we endeavored to lav bare the facts. and to present the situation of the State in a clear and intelligible manner. We think we proved clearly and incontestibly that the line of safety for Texas can only be found by a determined maintenance of her rights, and by a jealous regard for pleasure. We behold her people jealous of their rights, discarding names for things, resisting with arms the first attack upon their liberties. The history of that struggle, the sacrifices by which it and short lived prosperity, at the sacrifice of future safety and present disgrace? Aside from all questions of safety, however, it is intrinsically

PROPELLERS .- Nearly all the first class ships

From the Montgomery Affivertiser and Guzette.

To his Excellency H. W. Collier:
Pine Level, Montgomery Co., Ala., Oct 12, '60.
Respected Sir.—The utgency of the occasion is our excuse for trespassing upon your time freemen, thinking for ourselves, we deem the the noble sentiments lately uttered by you in defence of the South-they are worthy of the great State over which you preside. In this county, we feel confident that a majority of the people are for resistance, in any shape or form. In the counties to the South of us they are nearly unanimous. We belong to the veomanry of the land-the men who fight the battles of the country-who can make and unmake governments. It would be futile to argue with you the question of abolition aggression. It has been coeval with the adoption of the Federal Constitution. There is a marked difference between the people of the slaveholding and those of the non-slaveholding States in their manners, habits, sentiments, and interests, which can never be reconciled. We of the South are mere provinces of the great North-mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. To avert so dire a calamity, such deep degradation, we in- W. Mars. voke your aid and co-operation. We request convention of the sovereign people may be held, to determine "the mode and me We shall bow to the will of a majority; but let that never be tame submission. In accordance with the resolutions of the last Georgia legislature, we see that the patriotic Towns has called a convention of the people of that State. Mississippi is moving-and shall Alabama be laggard in the great cause of Southern Rights ?-In expressing our sentiments warmly, we would not trench on your Executive rights. We believe the time for action has arrived-action of some sort. We are ready to go as far as the farthest-we say secession is our remedy; others may think differently; some may only willing to go to the "half-way house"—well, we will tarry there with them, till they take breath, ments of respect. Your fellow-citizens,

F. H. Brown, Thompson C Strickland, R. H. Foxhall, A. B. Strickland. Francis M. Barnett Kennon Jones, James L. Waugh, B. J. Baldwin, E. R. Moss, P. B. Baldwin. of policy, so he has failed with his Northern M. A. Martin, H. Murray, riends; they all suppose he was in carnest for- Derrill Emith, Thos. Youngblood, Jesse Munroe, Perkins Cook, Wm. Carter, James Crews. Rives Black. F. H. Black. John Gholson John Baskins. Warren Parker. Charles H. Owen, David Turnipseed, Bennett Jones. Benj. M. Jones, James W. Jones. Nathan F. Stoddard, Joseph Fitzpatrick, D. G. Fitzpatrick, Saul Smith, Alva Fitzpatrick. W. L. Meriwether. Thos. Meriwether, John C. Williams, D. P. Baldwin, Abraham Johnson, Willis Briggs, Howard Merritt. John H. Lee, W. E. Middlebrooks. J. A. Waugh, J. F. Carter, G. P. Shaver, Wm. -Allen, Phillip G. Faim, J. F. Malone, G. W. Reynolds, Thomas Frizel. D. S. Grissett. C. B. Lloyd, W. Melver, Jesse R. Cooper, Charles L. Meriwether, James M. Walker, John Parker, G. B. Grvem. George C. Freeman. B. P. Smith.

Nathaniel Smith,

B. L. Landrum, McCool, S. D. Holmes, W. J. Floyd. James Y. Brame. Wm. E. Freeman. Shepherd Grice, C. N. Barnett, Allen Frazier, Jas. A. Mitchell. James M. Herrington, J. P. Spenr, George Hooks, Amos L. Jones, R D Sessions L. F. Cochran. A. S. Brown. James A. McGee, Robert P. Smith, David Campbell, James May, H. W. Laird, Wm. Y. Freeman L. C. Jones, W. J. A. Wolfe, John M Hend D. N. Mitchell. Josiah McGee, J. E. Parker, Warren Baskins, Frank Park, J. R. Wilson, Edwin P. Johnson, I B. Parker, James Sandlin, E. H. Wilson, Charles Caffey. Joseph McCullough, Daniel Cook, W. J. Hicks. Ervin Tedder, S. L. Crington W. J. Diamond. James W. Shaver H. Johnson, Wm. H. Smith. Jackson L. Boyd.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) State Gazette. Poor Fellows !- The submissionists who were nstrumental in getting up the jollification for the second of next month are evidently becoming much alarmed at the false step they have made following the example of the submissionists of The meeting here was first designed, and we are informed, so stated in the invitations first sent out-whether they have altered them or not, we do not know-as an expression of public approbation of, and willingness to acquiesce in the late acts of Congress—which degraded the South. Many persons who, although willing to acquiesce, could not see the propriety of glorifyover these acts, which all admit did the South some injustice, to say the very least of it; while a Western agent : large majority of the people think that those acts should be resisted by the South—some to the extent of secession, and others to the extent of non-intercourse and other retaliations within the Union -seeing that their jollification movement was becoming very odicus-for it is well known that members of their committee have repudiated the account of the very extraordinary proceedings, movement and refused to have anything to do with it—are mainly endeavoring to yelept themselves the Union party—pretending that their meeting them. themselves by extraordinary sections and who have stood unawed against the asple, and who have stood unawed against the assaults of tyranny, and invulnerable ag inst temptation. On the other hand, where we see none of these traits of character which challenge our admiration, but in their stead servility and corruption, but in their stead servility and corruption, but in their stead servility and corruption. The meeting was started we fail to contemplate their history with satisfaction of Squashville—in solemn conclave assembled—hypocritical professions. The meeting was started the town of Squashville in particular, that we pledge our lives, our fortune, and our sacred honor, and got up to glorify and rejoice over the passage the town of Squashville in particular, that we pledge our lives, our fortune, and our sacred honor, the following resonance to the contemplate in the Union party—pretending that their meeting was to prevent disunion. Fut you "can't quite so long borne by us, the superior sex, we, women of Squashville—in solemn conclave assembled—hypocritical professions. The meeting was attracted by professions and got up to glorify and rejoice over the passage the town of Squashville in particular, that we pledge our lives, our fortune, and our sacred honor, where the Union party—pretending that their meeting was to prevent disunion. Unit you "can't quite come it." the cloven foot has been seen, and no true Solemn conclave assembled—hypocritical professions. The meeting was attracted to the expression was delivered first"—which caused the expression was delivered first. The meeting was into plet it with the union party—pretending th fiers, who sits high in the Fillmore Sandhedrim. told us this much about himself. All this fustian found in the Journal about disunion and union is all gammon-all humbug, used for the purpose of smothering and covering up the stigma and dis- Squashville. grace which they saw was about to attach to their own little joilincation submission squad. They have perhaps deceived some good, honest men, 4 h. That all ladies unprovided with husbands but we hope they will take warning in time, and shall be at liberty to seize upon any unmarried

come out from among them.

We understand that a paper, suitably drawn up, will be sent round in the city before this meeting takes place, in order that all who are opposed to its submission, glorifying objects, may have an opportunity of letting it be known that they are not of them. We shall publish this list at the earnest request, and for the length of our country.

Sth. That posterity having done nothing for us, we intend to do nothing for posterity.

Sth. That posterity having done nothing for us, the imagination of submissionists conjure up so many chimeras dire, of executive influence.

There is a period, however, when a rally at Jackson might be well timed. We refer to the expected oration upon the life and character of the earnest request, and for the length of our country. earnest request, and for the benefit of our country friends. Those of us who are opposed to uncon-ditional and abject submission to Northern ag-gression, are determined that we shall not be com-

Southean Rights Meeting.—Scriven County, Ga., October 1, 1850.—In accordance with a notice previously given, a considerable number of the citizens of Scriven met this day in Sylvania and held a meeting, which was organized by calling the Rev. Moses N. McCall to the chair, and appointing W.C.

the Rev. Moses N. McCall to the chair, and appointing W. C. Cooper, esq., to act as secretary. Mr. E. B. Gross, at the request of the chair, explained the object of the meeting to be, mainly a preliminary one, held for the purpose of naming a subsequent day for a general meeting of the citizens of the county, without distinction of party, to take into consideration the questions which now agitate the public mind, and which are so visually important to the Suntage States. THE MARRIED MAN. tally important to the Southern States; and also, for the purpose of soliciting two candidates to be Hang the women! They are always fretting

elected to represent Scriven county in the conven-tion recently called by the Governor of the State of Georgia, to assemble in Milledgeville on the 10th day of December next.

It was proposed that the chairman nominate duty it shall be to inform all the citizens in their like blazes. But I won't be driven. Not I. If respective districts, of the meeting hereafter to be held, and to urge their attendance. The chair

then proceeded to appoint the following persons, a number of whom were present. 36th District .- Cartis Humphrys, Martin L Bryan, J. B. Moultrie. 35th District .- Ransom Rogers, Simeon Burke, Geo. W. Cooper.

259th District .- Dr. P. Slatesberry, Geo. Oliver, H. S. Creech. 260th District .- Seaborn Jones, Jeff 'n Roberts, W. Roberts. 38th District.—Major Mimms, J. W. Bowie, J.

37th District .- R. M. Williamson, Dr. R. H Saxon, Jno. M. Miller. 34th District.—E. B. Gross, Peter Reddick, hn Arnett. 80th District .- Adam Brison, Erios Scarboro,

Thos. Parker.

The first Tuesday in November next was the day appointed for the next meeting in Sylvania. Benjamin L. Prescott, esq., was called upon to address the meeting, who responded in a few pa-triotic remarks which met a hearty approbation

The following resolution was proposed and carried by acclamation.

Resolved, by this meeting that we, a portion of the people of Georgia, feel disposed to take the matter of Southern wrongs, and the remedy to be provided, out of the hands of our would-be leaders, and to act for ourselves; that we know our rights, and knowing them, will dare to maintain

The following resolution was also unanimously

voted by the meeting :

Resolved, That we do most earnestly solicit the delegates elected to represent the First Congres-tune to hear the squalling brats night after night. Croup or choice is the eternal complaint. If I tion, to attend and represent us at its reassembling in Nashville, in the month of November next; that we most respectfully urge upon our sister counties of the district, to join us in this request ; that we believe, from the general expression of ple are "all right," and that they will sustain, at every hazard, whatever course the Southern Convention, in its wisdom, may think best for them

Resolved, That the secretary send a copy of these proceedings to two or more of the public gazettes of the State, and request their publication, and that other papers will please copy.

MOSES N. McCALL, Chairman.

WILSON C. COOPER, Secretary. From the New York Evening Post.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS IN NEW YORK The following table which we have taken considerable trouble to make out accurately, presents the number of foreigners, who have, since the commencement of the present year, declared their intention in this city, to become citizens of the United States, and also those who have already taken out the final papers necessary to citizenship

	IN THE	COUNTY		CLERK'S OF	SFFICE.
	Months.			Nat.	Dec
	January		36	57	395
	February	0.40		38	275
	March			91	453
	April			122	632
	May		*	93	585
	June	190	M	96	539
	July	181	*	71	368
i i	August	1.7	75	104	450
	September			7.1	502
	Total		746	4194	

In the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, the number of naturalizations for the same length of time, is three hundred and eighty-two, while

ing the year. This is attributed, doubtless, to the approaching election, as at such times the num-ber of those taking out their first papers is greater than at any other period. The declarations, which are always more numerous than the naturalizations, number, so far, four hundred and five. The total amount received in both offices for the final and other papers, is \$1.861.50.

THE PROSPECTS OF COTTON .- A late number of demand and supply of cotton : Without calculating for increase, let us allow his own flesh and blood. that the consumption of

1850 would be - 3.189.000 bales 6.768,000 And let us see what is the possible supply

cotton for these years, say for 1849-50 United States crop Supply from India, &c. 2,000,000 450,000 Crop of the United States, 9,500,000 1850 - 51Supply from India, &c. 450,000 5,400,000

Leaving an insufficiency, at our highest estimated crop for this year, and possible crop of 1850-51, of near 1,000,000 bales.

A letter from Dr. J. B. Wells, Surgeon the U.S. army, dated Fort Gibson, Cherokee Na-tion, Sept 27, 1850, says, "I impart to you for publication, information of the death of Dr. Wiliam Butler, on the 24th inst., U. States agent for the Cherokees. He was mevery respect an honest and upright man; a true patriot and real friend to the Union. In the war of 1812 he was a Suron in the navy, but retired to private life, was then after several years elected to Congress from the Pendleton and Edgefield district, S. C. He is a brother of the present Senator from South Car- and wife, all went out to meet him, and get some olina, and has left a large family.'

The Buncomb Flag Staff, in the last number, published the following squib:
FEMALE INSURRECTION—PETTICOAT GOVERN MENT DECLARED.—We have to lay before our readers the following important despatch from our

Squasuville, 10 p. m. An immense meeting of women has just come

off at Caudle Hail. We have been able to obtain but an imperfect

1st. That we henceforth and forever refuse to wash dishes. 2d. That we hereby solemnly announce our intention of voting at the next general election in

3d. That every lady who chooses shall, in fu-

guns. (N. B.—probably short gowns,) A banner representing a red petticoat surmounted by a pair of faced breeches, was waving over the chairman'

promitted by this meeting, which, whether intended or not, is nothing more than an invitation to the North to continue their aggressions upon us.

The men are all in arms, and a——. Here the plaguy wire broke, leaving us in an awful state of suspense. The men are all in arms, and a----. Here

Married Life.

TWO SIDES OF THE PICTURE. We find running the rounds of the press two tender domestic complaints, the one that of a husband, the other that of a wife. They are very truthful to nature-more so than most married people would admit-and placed in juxtaposition, are ludicrous enough to provoke the mirth of the two parties in the domestic state of which they are the type and the sam-

attendance of two men, who, in seven hours. about something or other! Yesterday the coal can turn off sufficient for twenty-four hours conwouldn't burn and the grate must be set; and the furnace must be repaired; and mercy knows what all; and to-day it's as hot as fire. Save us from the wants of an inconsiderate woman!ons in each district in the county, whose Only let her get the upper hand and she'll drive she wants the door fixed, or wood dried, or water brought, or the leech set, or the tubs hooped. she may do it herself. Confound it. I can't go into the house but what something is wanting. If it isn't one thing it is another. I'll leave my boots in the parlor every night, if have a mind, and she may help herself. See it I don't. We'll see who will be master. Before we were married it was-"if you please my dear." But cracky-if her tone hasn't changed. She shall and shan't from week's end to week's end, if I venture to put in a word edge-wise I'm shut up by her infernal clatter. Talk about late hours; I could stay out once until broad daylight, and she too if the party was agreeable. But now if I chance to attend the elub but once a week, there is a pretty muss directly. And I don't ever think of her? Gracious me! I wish I could forget her for five minutes, just to see how it would seem. man says a word he is set down for a ninny He must grin and bear it if it cuts ever so close And oyster suppers. Wonder if she don't like oysters! Tell me about the propriety of sitting down to the breakfast table with her hair uncombed. Once she was all curls and smiles .-Now she's slatternly as a washer-woman. Hang the race! They ought to be indicted for obtaining husbands under false pretences. they'd only show out, the men wouldn't be such grudges, no. But no; they'll smile and spark and twitter, until a fellow is fairly cut, and then following story: Jupiter! if they don't haul down their colors. And then the baby tending. It's worth a for-

had my way I'd shake the cholic out of them in He grew to be a King afterwards, George IV a hurry. But no; they must be dosed with pink and anis, and onions, and the deuce knows what, and trotted until their gizzards are fairly shaken out; and then if any one is to be kept up, why Slocum can set up, it won't hurt him. I'm done with it; I won't that's a fact. What's is a-going to drive himself." I didnt much like that you say? Mended my pants? and four new shirts and a neck-cloth? Well, I declare Mrs. Slocum is clever after all. If she didn't scold so like-but no matter, I know I provoke her, I'll own up—I'll—

The remainder was lost in something like a Five shirts must have done it-for Slocum forgot to swear when asked to tend the

THE MARRIED WOMAN

Yes, it's go, go, go, and get, get, for every oody on earth but one's own wife. If I should ask Mr. Slocum to go out at such a time of day, for a pail of water, or a basket of oranges, d'ye think he'd go ? Not he, not he-I might want one a while and take it out in wanting. Or- well for a Prince. anges, forsooth. "Twas only yesterday I asked him to call at Williams' for Charley's shoes. Would'nt you like to have heard him scold though? If he did'nt turn up. Always somethough? If he did'nt turn up. Always something wanting. Wished he could go to the store and back without calling for a dezen artiwhich he is exposed. No political man has sufcles ? And when he came in and put them on fered such rude trials. It would be a trifle, if the Charley's feet, slapped him for crying because representative had but to answer to his constituthe pegs hurt him. Poor fellow, he limped ents, who asked the reason of his silence—a few round till his father went and pulled them off: words would suffice. If Sue had not addressed the pegs were an inch long at the least calcula- the Assembly, it is not that ideas or words far tion. And now, just because Mrs. Brown hints him. It is his articulation that prevents. Nature, at a water pail, he's up and off in a minute, that has been so prodigal in her gifts, has yet left at a water pail, he's up and off in a minute. and 1,128 naturalizations.

Brown. A pretty how d'ye do we shall have have stood up against it, and it is very supposable of it, if things go on at this rate. I'll ask that Sue does not desire to try the experiment.

If the girls only knew. . But no, they won't believe a word of it. "Bought wit is the best if you don't get it too dear." Dear! I wonder what some folks call dear. There's Nelly Bly. You may talk to her till

learn a lesson for herself she'll not forget very If I were a girl again I would'nt change my The Prospects of Cotton.—A late number of De Bow's Commercial Review contains the following estimates and speculations in regard to the cum, always ready to run his legs off—but now -he'll go sooner for that Mrs. Brown than for

> But I'll pay him, see if I don't. I wont get victuals where he does his work. he'll like that. If I should do so: always trying to please other folks' husbands, instead of my to the air of the Girondins. own-we should have a pretty kettle of fish. There's Willie, he's teased for an orange these three days, and not the peel of one has been seen vet.

> There he comes puffing like a steamboat .hours. Calling at Mr. Brown's too. If it presence would disturb the matrimonial tete-a-tete aint enough to vex a saint. I'll tell bim I'll quit-I'll-but no, he'll like that too well. The brute.

I won't please him so much. I'll stay if kills me, and Willie shall have an orange if he wants it, and no thanks to him either. Coming through the gate, and yes-both pockcts full of oranges. The—dear soul—I knew he would'nt forget his own children.— Won't Willie have a good meal? And, I will -yes, he shall have muffins for supper.

* * * * That's all we heard, dear reader, for when Slocum opened the hall door, Charley, Willie of those same oranges. Mrs. Sloeum did get supper, and Sloeum had

letter savs:

The meeting was called to order by Tabitha Henpeck, and addressed by Percillo Pugnose.

Henpeck, and addressed by Percillo Pugnose. account of the very extraordinary proceedings, of the badness of the writing: but the following which the old man was trying to put up for her; which was enunciated "ore rotundo" was the the paper was too small, and in putting it in an dash, for I can call it nothing else, and then ano- of-pretty doings !" Here a little boy came in

at Jackson. We think the effect would be better, should a meeting of this kind be held at a point

little plainer.'

but we should anticipate that it would take place on the assembling of the legislature.—Mississip-

GAS FRON WATER. This great desideratum has been found at last, though the means by which the gas is obtained from the water more expensive than the method which Prof. Payne was supposed to have discovered. The proprietors of the Astor House have been using gas for the last two months. The light they inform us, is much superior to that obtained from the common gas, with which the whole city is supplied, while the expense is less than The apparatus, which is set up in a small building at the rear of the hotel, is very simple in its construction, requiring only the

sumption. The following is, as near as we hours. could ascertain, the process by which the gas is produced: The water used in its manufacture is discharged from a can in limited quantities, into a pipe passing through the retort. This retort is kept constantly supplied with iron and charcoal, the intense heat from which converts the water in its passing through the pipe, into steam. The steam thus formed is amalgamated with liquid not been affected by the news received by the rosin, of which there is always a large supply steamships Asia and Pacific. A fair demand has kept in a boiler placed immediately over the kept in a boiler placed immediately over the retort, so that the gas is obtained simply from the combination of steam generated in the manner described, and the liquid rosin. The

Advices from Havre, or Thursday, not the apparatus was put up by the Union Gas Light Company, which has its head quarters in dersey City. The stock of this company has Advices from Havre, or Thursday, not company has Advices from Havre, or Thursday, not the Stock of this company has a telegraphic despatch from Glasgow notes that the stock of this company has a telegraphic despatch from Glasgow notes that Light Company, which has its head quarters in Jersey City. The stock of this company bas been taken up, and the present capital is about whole of Jersey City, it i ppears, is to be lighted up with this gas, and the company has already entered into contracts for lighting \$500,000. The President is Mr. George M. in the different cities of the Union .- N. Y Evening Post.

GEORGE IV. A HACK-DRIVER. - A London

"Ah, the old times was the rackety times! Ive often laughed and said that I could say what perhaps nobody, or almost nobody in England, can say now, that I'd been driven by a king .-One night, you see, sir, I was called off the stand, and told to take up at the British Coffee-house in Cockspur street. I was a lad then, and when I pulled up at the door, the waiter ran out and said, "You jump down, and get inside: the Prince the notion on it, but I didnt exactly know what to do, and was getting off my seat to see if the waiter had put anything inside, for he let down the glass, and just as I was getting down, and had my foot on the wheel, out came the Prince of Wales, and four or five rattle-brained fellows like himself. I think Major Hanger was one, but I had hardly time to see them, for the Prince griped me by the ancle and the waistband of my breeches, and lifted me off the wheel, and flung me right into the coach, through the window, and it was open as happened luckily. I was little then: I ut he must have been a strong man He did'nt seem so rery drunk either. The Prince was'nt such a bad driver. Indeed, he drove very

EUGENE Sug. * * * * But of all those who rejoice on account of the adjournment of the National Assembly, M. Eugene Sue is undoubtedly Why couldn't Brown go! Just as though her little thing for a writer, but much for a speaker. of time, is three hundred and eighty-two, while the declarations are nine hundred and ninety-six, own husband wasn't good enough to wait upthe declarations are nine hundred and ninety-six, own husband wasn't good enough to wait upthe declarations are nine hundred and ninety-six, on her. I'd show him the difference if I was speech. The eloquence of Mirabeau could not the first of this month is one hundred and thirtyfive, more, as it will be seen by reference to the
likes it.

On it, it things go on at this late. It ask
that Suc does not accurately the could be seen by reference to the
likes it. sailed without cessation by a multitude of demands at his purse; knowing his means and kind heart, his socialist brothers have no scruple in asking a division, and his purse in common. You are rich, they say, you have a chateau, and your Small sales of new choice Sugar at 7 cents. next July and she won't believe it. But she'll pen coins gold; come to our assistance and prac- New Molasses firm at 33 cents. tice towards us the holy laws of communionist brotherhood!

In more fortunate times, the opulent povelist spent his wealth lavishiy-an imprudence which he now feels. We have other socialists from fea or ambition ; but they have the cunning to dissemble. It is proper to hide one's purse in certain company. These cowards of ambitious men, who embraced socialism with a fortune well him a mouthful of supper. He may get his ill obtained, commence by putting it out of sigh See how and mind, by a pretending bankruptcy, or other

To escape these persecutions, Sue has been compelled to fly, in spite of the generosity of his

character.

It is said, that in order to escape from these hunters, who besiege his door before day, he has vancing. Groceries quiet. Stocks are firm, but There he comes puffing like a steamboat.—

If I had sent he would'nt been back these two but as his host intends soon to be married, his The vacation has arrived very opportunely, and Sue returns to his chateau, at Bordes, where, by hoisting the draw bridge, and closing the gates, and his dwarf telling all comers that Monsieur is journeying for his health, he may escape.

Horace Vernet, who has twice been to the court of the Czar to paint his battles, returned the

he comes again, and both hands full. Wonder first time with the title of Colonel, two or three what he's got now, and who he is running for ? decoratives, six horses, a sleigh, and a well filled purse. Lately after his second residence there when his labors were finished, the emperor remitted to him, as it is said, in pay for his last works, a sum of \$100,000 and more than that-did him the honor to kiss him in full court. This is what is called a noble and generous recompense .- New ark Daily Advertiser.

From the Boston Post. KEEP YOUR TEMPER .- Mr. C., of Newbury

port, was one of the irascibles. Many a story is told of his fretful temper. One winter, his son, who kept a grocery in that town, was elected as representative to the State legislature. The THE JUDGE'S MISTAKE.—The London cor- store was left in charge of the old man and a respondent of the New York Albion, in a recent boy. One day, whilst the boy was gone to dinner, the old man happened to have a flood of Rather a good scene occurred lately in our customers, all at a time; one lad wanted a cent's Bail Court, on a new trial in a cause removed worth of sand put up in a paper-another, a the notes which had been furnished to him, and measure to carry it home in; while a little girl made several amusing mistakes in consequence was waiting for a cent's worth of black pepper, ther D. I wish people would learn to write a for a cent's worth of vinegar, in a hurry. "A cent's worth of via-e-gar!" drawled out the old man, maliciously-" a cent's worth of vin-e-gar GRAND RALLY AT JACKSON .- Our excellent con- And I spose you want that put in two papers temporary, the Madisonian, suggests the pro-priety of holding a grand Southern rally meeting river, with the whole gin'ral court inside on't-I do, by thunder!"

> John Neal predicts that the time will come when a man's perspiration will be turned to ac-count as steam, and drive him up hill like a loco-motive. The poet must have had that time in his

> The postboys with mails would mount upwards

em'



LATER FROM EUROPE. RRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.]

New York, October 23—m.
The steamer Asia arrived here at half-past 10 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 12th instant, and London to the 11th. The steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, making the passage in ten days and seven

The Pacific arrived on Thursday morning, having made her passage out in ten days and twenty The political news generally is devoid of inter-

COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October, 12. The Cotton market during the past week has and speculators, and holders have manifested but little disposition to operate or effect sales, ex-cept at the extreme prices of last week. The market closed this afternoon with considerable volatile oil produced during the manufacturing process is discharged through a separate pipe into receiving vessels. This oil is disposed of at half a dollar per barrel. The expense of the charcoal and iron consumed is very slight, and the amount of rosin required is about a barrel the amount of rosin required is about a barrel. previous steamer.
Advices from Havre, of Thursday, note the

> narket as quiet, but steady, and prices unchanged. Buganstures.—There has been but little change Sour of all sorts, 19 and 22 shillings.
>
> American white Wheat 6s. 5d. and 6s. 8d. per

bushel. Red 5s. 8d. per bushel. Indian Corn is in moderate request at 26 and 28 shillings per qr. George IV. a Hack-Driver. — A Louise hackney coachman, giving an account of his "life and times" in the Morning Chronicle, relates the and times" in the Morning Chronicle, relates the Pork. In corned Pork prices continue low and

unremunerating.
Coffee quiet. Sugars and molasses steady. Securities.—The week has passed without much movement in American securities. Prices exhibit very little variation—U. S. 6's, five per exhibit very little variation—U. S. 6's, five per cent, bonds of 1853, 93 and 94; six per cts. of 1862 103 and 104—of 1868, 109 and 1694. Six per ct. stock of 1867 and '68, 106 and 1064. Eng-lish funds keep very steady and prices fully sup-

(By Telegraph-For the Southern Press.) LITER NEWS BY THE ASIA. BALTIMORE, Oct. 23-5 p. m.

A tremendous storm was experienced along the coast of England and Ireland, which lasted for three days, doing much damage to the shipping.

Smith O'Brien again writes, complaining of cruel treatment from the Colonial authorities.
It is positively stated that the decision respectg the Holstein question has been agreed v France.

Austria, England, and the German States are in favor of Denmark.

The Duchies will be required to refrain from hostilities, and await the award of intervening General Haynau has been arrested for perse-

uting the press.
The Spanish Government designs modifying the tariff. General Concha departs for Cuba on the 5th. The opening of the States took place at Hague on the 7th.

York last night; also the steamer Ohio, from New Orleans, with California mails, this morning By Telegraph-For the "Southern Press." BALTIMORE, Oct. 23-8 p. m. Counterfeit fifty dollar bills on the State bank of

The steamer City of Glagow, arrived at New

Missouri, have just been discovered, so well exe-Correpondence of the Baltimore Patrio

NEW ORLEANS, October 23d. FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA .- THE COTTON MARKETS, &c.-The new steamer Pacific arrived here yesterday from Chagres. She brings eight hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust, and

Flour—4,000 bbls. ordinary at \$4,37 a \$4,50. Corn heavy at 60 a 65 cents. Lard firm—sales 800 kegs at 7 cents. Mess Pork \$10.75 a \$11.

Whisky 264 cents Rio Coffee 12 cents. Tobacco—sales of 500 hhds, at full prices. The ship Sultana has arrived from New York. The ship Creole has cleared for the same city

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.) The advices by the Asia have somewhat unsettled the Northern markets. In New York there is no change to notice. Cotton firm as last quoted.— Sale of 3000 bbls. Flour at previous prices.— Grain unchanged. Provisions firm. Lard

Nothing new in the Philadelphia market.

Navat.—The U.S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's Commander Magruder, bound to the Pacific, was owed down to Hampton Roads yesterday morning, by the U.S. steamer Engineer.
The following is a list of her officers:
Commander—George Magruder.

Lieutenants-Wm. S. Young, Jas. S. Biddle, Robt. H. Wyman, John J. Walbach. Lt. Marines—G: R. Graham. Purser—A. E. Watson. Passed asst. Surgeons-John S. Abernethy, R. Tunstall. Assistant Surgeon-C. H. Williamson.

Master-Thomas G. Corbin.

Master—Thomas G. Corbin.

Passed Midshipmen—Jonathan Young, D. A.

Forrest, T. A. Forrest.

Midshipmen—Wm. H. Ward, Robert M. Caldwell, Augustus Lodge, Benj. Loyall.

Boatswain—George Williams.

Carpenter James Neade.

Commander's Clerk—John Curry, jr.

Purser's Steward—A. W. Hancock.

Gunner - Hutchinson Sailmaker - W. A. Fagett. The U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. McIntosh, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Mc-Keever, which sailed from this port on the 8th of one, arrived at Rio Janeiro via Havana, on the

24 of September. S. ships Brandywine and St. Louis The U. S. ships Brandywine and St. were at Montevideo on the 16th of August.

Wisconsin.-At a Democratic convention held at Racine. Wisconsin, on the 15th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, he following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are irreconcilably opposed to
he fugitive slave law lately passed by Congress, be-

heving that it is subversive of the first principles of natural liberty, and repugnant to the spirit of our republican institutions—that it destroys all security for liberty, by invading the sacred right of trial by jury, and is universally and justly considered a most odious and oppressive law—and we hereby tender our thanks to our delegation in Congress for their opposition to its passage, and hereby instruct the nominee of this Convention,

if elected, to use every effort for its repeal.

Resolved, That the recent course of THOMAS

H. BENTON, in the Senate of the United States, commands our admiration and respect, and that we hereby express our decided preference for him as our first choice for President of the United

FILLMORE MEN IN MICHIGAN AND NEW YORK. -There is a vast difference between the Fillmore men of New York and this State. In New York they declare the Fugitive Slave bill right and proper. In this State they denounce it—or most of them do. The Commercial Advertiser at Buffalo, the peculiar organ of Mr. This oration is to be delivered by Hon. Jefferson
Davis, and it is expected that he will be able to
perform the labor shortly after his return to the
State. The time for this event is not published.

The postboys with mails would mount up
like rockets,
By the force of steam engines at work in their
pockets;
By the force of steam engines at work in their
tal out of the law. The Detroit Advertiser,
heretofore a Fillmore paper, is following the tum,
Would come driving back as if the d-l had sent lead of the Detroit Tribune, and is attempting . Mobile Register. to agitate .- Detroit Times,